This scholarship has increased the number of doctors in eastern Kentucky.

For his service to the community, General Beach received several awards, including the Kentucky Chamber of Commerce Volunteer of the Year and the Community Bankers of Kentucky Outstanding Community Banker of the Year awards. The Beattyville/Lee County Chamber of Commerce recognized General Beach for his 58 consecutive years as president. And, Beattyville Mayor Joseph Kash described Beach as ''a true gentleman and a hero of this community. It is appropriate that his passing was on Veterans Day. He was a true patriot.''

The positive impact that General Beach has made on Kentucky and this Nation has certainly not ended with his passing. His legacy will continue to live on through the individuals and the communities he so lovingly helped lead. Known nationally for his leadership and service to our country, I know all Kentuckians join me in grieving the loss of Charles Beach.

HONORING OUR ARMED FORCES

CORPORAL ANTHONY CARRASCO, JR.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. President, I rise today to honor a brave son of Anthony, NM.

Army CPL Anthony Carrasco Jr. was killed November 4 after being hit by sniper fire while serving his country in Iraq. He was 25 years old.

Corporal Carrasco—or ''Tony'' as he was called by family and friends—was a husband and father and son. He and his wife Johana are expecting a child. And he had two small step-children who adored him.

Tony served as truck commander for armored vehicles. It was his job to direct his vehicle down streets infested with roadside bombs and targeted by insurgents attacking from the shadows of buildings. Tony understood the danger. He accepted the risk. And he died doing what he loved, serving a country he loved.

His fellow soldiers described Tony as an optimist. His platoon sergeant, Timothy Brown, put it best: Tony ''saw the good in everything. He was a soldier who never, ever complained.'' Sergeant Brown called Tony ''the best soldier I ever had.''

As Senators or as citizens, we cannot fully experience the sadness that Tony's family and friends are feeling. But when a soldier dies, the Nation as a whole feels the loss. We are linked to Corporal Carrasco by the ties that bind a grateful Nation to its faithful servant. His loss is ours.

Please join me in honoring Anthony Carrasco, and extending our sympathies to his wife Johana, his father Antonio, his mother Juana, and the rest of the Carrasco family.

SPECIALIST JOSEPH GALLEGOS

Mr. President, I want to acknowledge the recent passing of brave New Mexican. Joseph Gallegos, a specialist with the New Mexico Army National Guard, died of a heart attack while serving in Iraq.

While his death was not due to injuries suffered in combat, that fact does not lessen the pain of his loss.

Specialist Gallegos was 39 years old. He served with the Guard as a light wheel vehicle mechanic. When not serving his country, he worked for the Forest Service on the Carson back home in Questa, NM. Throughout his life, he also worked as a firefighter, an ambulance driver and a policeman.

Specialist Gallegos gravitated toward work that allowed him to help his fellow citizens. While working for the Forest Service, he even saved a life—spotting a burning truck one day, he saw a man inside and pulled him to safety.

As Specialist Gallegos' brother, Donald, said: ''He was always taking different jobs, but they always put him in the service of others.''

Today, I ask you to join me in thanking Specialist Gallegos' family for his service, and for his sacrifice.

TRIBUTE TO DR. GARETH PARRY

Mr. KAUFMAN. Mr. President, I wish to honor the service of a great Federal employee.

Human ingenuity is boundless. This is especially true in America, which has always been driven by an entrepreneurial spirit and a belief that nothing is impossible.

From Whitney's cotton gin to the first elevator, from the electric telegraph to the refrigerated rail car, our forbearers used their ingenuity to help build a nation. Such invention and perseverance closed the western frontier in the nineteenth century. In the century that followed, Americans continued to be pioneers on that frontier which has no end—the frontier of science.

Sixty-seven years ago this week, a team of American physicists led by Enrico Fermi conducted a critical experiment. On a cold winter's afternoon, they huddled under the stands of the old football stadium at the University of Chicago. Using graphite blocks, wooden rods, and uranium pellets, they initiated the first-ever controlled nuclear reaction.

That experiment, called ''Chicago Pile One,'' marked the beginning of the nuclear age.

Today all Americans know that the discovery of nuclear power was a mixed blessing. With it came the potential for a new form of energy to power our homes and businesses. For the first time, our naval ships could remain at sea—and on guard—for extended periods without refueling.

But with nuclear energy came nuclear weapons. These led to the dangerous prospect of the mass destruction of hundreds of cities within minutes. They brought us a generation of ''duck and cover'' and backyard fallout shelters.

Thankfully—though our nation and others continue to possess these weapons in our time—the Cold War is over. No longer are we minutes from ''mutually assured destruction'' the way we once were.

Today, peaceful nuclear energy provides a fifth of our electricity, and there are 104 civilian reactors in operation across the country.

Developing and enforcing the regulations that keep these reactors safe are the men and women of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

This week I wish to recognize the contribution of an outstanding public servant, Dr. Gareth Parry. Gareth has had a distinguished career at the Nuclear Regulatory Commission advancing our nuclear safety.

He is also a 2004 recipient of the distinguished Arthur S. Flemming Award for public service.

Gareth, who immigrated to this country from the United Kingdom, has over thirty years of experience in developing models for probabilistic risk analysis—or PRA. He retired this September after a long and distinguished career.

As senior adviser on PRA for the Commission's Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, Gareth became one of the leading experts on analyzing common cause failure and human reliability. His work led to the development of PRA standards and the use of PRA to support risk-informed decisionmaking with regard to nuclear safety.

Gareth, as a scientist and a public servant, worked hard to ensure the safety of America's civilian nuclear facilities.

The kind of work he performed is highly mathematical and complex, and it may not sound glamorous to the average American, but it is critical and contributes enormously to the security and economic well-being of our Nation.

Sixty-seven years ago, Fermi and his team first harnessed the power of the atom. Today, the men and women of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission ensure that our modern nuclear reactors continue to do so safely.

I hope my colleagues will join me in honoring the service of Dr. Gareth Parry and all who have worked—and continue to work—at the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

EXPIRATION OF START

Mr. KAUFMAN. Mr. President, tonight, the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty will expire, and with it the primary framework for the reduction of nuclear weapons for the last 20 years. Today, I would like to speak a few minutes about the critical importance of an offensive strategic arms reduction, and why we must establish a follow-on treaty to START.

In September, President Obama proposed a resolution to the United Nations Security Council to eliminate nuclear weapons, ban production of the fissile material, outlaw nuclear tests,